Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.

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more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be ferwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

A meeting of Constitutional Union Whigs was A meeting of Constitutional Union Whigs was held in Milledgeville on Saturday last, Seaton Grantland, Esq. presiding, at which the subjoined resolutions were adopted. They were accompanied by a preamble, of which we have not a copy, declaring the preference of those composing the meeting for Mr. Fillmore as President, and expressing their adhesion to the principles of the Constitutional Union party, regardless of former party

distinctions:

1. That our unqualised approbation is due to Millard Fillnore for the ability, imparfiality, and patrictism manifested by him in his administration of the Government of these United States.

2. In gratitude for his fidelity to the Constitution and Laws of his country, and his devotion to the preservation of the Union, and in justice to the moral firmness and republican character of his Administration, we have those assurances which justify us in sustaining him for a second term, over every other candidate at present avowed to the

people.

3. As members of the Constitutional Union Party of Georgia, that we approve of uniting with the Whig National Convention, to assemble in Baltimore on the 16th

tional Convention, to assemble in Baltimore on the 16th proximo, as the means most prectical to secure our preference, and that our Delegate to be appointed thereto be instructed to vote in said Convention for Millard Fillmore for re-election to the office of President of the United States, together with a competent and approved individual for the office of Vice President.

4. We recommend to our fellow-citizens of the Constitutional Union Party of Georgia, in every county in the State, to unite with us in thus sustaining the man of our choice, and the man of the people, by sending Delegates either in person or by proxy, to assemble in Milledgeville on the 7th day of June next, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Whig National Convention in Baltimore, in accordance with the third resolution above.

5. In thus expressing our preference for Millard Fill-

6. That said Convention be requested to instruct the Delegates they may appoint to the Whig National Convention to use their influence to secure the adoption and taking such action as they may deem necessary for the preservation of the Union and salvation of the Constitution. 7. That this meeting appoint five Delegates to the Convention to be held on the 7th proximo.

Messrs. Seaton Grantland, M. Grieve, M. J. Kenan, D. R. Tucker, and S. T. Beecher were appointed Delegates te the Convention of the 7th proximo, in pursuance with

The Senate of MARYLAND has rejected the bill to charter the Point of Rocks Railroad and Water Company, and passed the bill to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to lend its credit to the Northwestern Railroad Company.

By the arrival at St. Louis of Lewis Morris, Esq., United States Consul, from Campeachy, which port he left on the 25th ultimo, we are informed that a detachment of the army had penetrated the Indian country to the banks of the Rio Hondo, which river divides the English possessions of Balize Honduras from Yucatan, where they fell in with and captured, after a short fight, an English schooner laden with arms and munitions of war intended for the Indians. Five or six Indian leaders were captured, and immediately shot, and the vessel burnt.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN. -Some of the news papers are insisting upon the insufficiency of the ex-pedition which is being fitted out for Japan. This objection would be valid were it the purpose of our Government to send a hostile armament against that country. But such is not the intention. The visit is one of peace and friendship, intended to open a commercial intercourse, if it be found practicable, and to secure kind treatment to such American citizens as may be cast upon the Japanese coasts, either by shipwreck or otherwise. Were our Government to undertake to compel the authorities of Japan to open their ports to our trade, a much larger force that to be sent would certainly be required, and it is doubtful whether our whole navy could effeet the object; for the battering down a town or two would not accomplish it .- Baltimore Clipper.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has held its anniversary at Boston, Edmund Quincy, Esq. presiding. Among the speakers were the well-known Mr. Garrison, and Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster. The temper of the speakers may be judged from the following extracts:

following extracts:

Mr. Garrison referred to the influence of the Church as controlling the State, and asked what could be expected of the Church under its present circumstances—the Old School Presbyterian Church being now in session in that Sodom, Gomorrab, Pandemonium, the very focus point—Charleston; the New School of the same Church in session where nothing can be said in favor of liberty; and the Methodist General Conference, although in Boston, doing nothing for freedom, but placing themselves under the influence of a slave-catching City Government, and going in a body to hear the great slave-hunter of the country open his mouth and blaspheme liberty. [Applause and hisses.] As a voter, he protested against the city government spending the public money by giving entertainment such as the city had given to this body.

S. S. Foster followed, and in the course of his speech said "the devil had taken Judges Story and Woodbury to himself;" [loud hisses;] which he endeavored to show must be true, because, as he said, should any one present sit as a judge, he could not do otherwise than assign them to the devil for the evil they had done. Mr. Webster, in his view, would one day be looked upon in no other light than as Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. [Hisses.]

The Largest Clipper in the World.—Mr. McKay has now on the stocks at East Boston a magnificent clipper ship, which will register about 2,300 tons. She is not only the largest merchant ship, but the sharpest and longest known at the present day, either building or affoat. Her ends are sharper than those of the Collins steamers, but she has great surface of floor, which is carried forward and aft, almost to the extremes, and will render her both buoyant and weatherly. In outline she is a perfect beauty. Her lines are concave, but as they ascend forward, above the load displacement line, become convex to correspond with her outline on the rail. She is 240 feet long on the keel, and 265 feet over all; her extreme breadth of beam is 43½ feet, and depth 28 feet 3 inches, including 8 feet height of between decks. Her upper deck is without break, and on it are all her accommodations for officers and crew. She has a top-gallant foreastle, a large house abaft the foremast, and a trunk cabin, built into a half poop 75 feet long, thus leaving all the space below for the stowage of cargo.

She has been named the Enoch Train, and she is already advertised to load in Messrs. Glidden & Co.'s line of Galifornia packets. THE LARGEST CLIPPER IN THE WORLD .- Mr. McKay has

OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO THE PACIFIC. A letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated at

Iowa City on the 7th instant, in speaking of the constant emigration through a'll parts of the State of Iowa for California and Oreg on, says:

"Judging from the wagons crossed at the ferries over the Iowa at this place, the emigration is over twice as every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of large as it was in the spring of 1850, when six hundred cams passed, while already two out of three ferries here and twenty-eight wagons; and the third ferry, that has no register of the number cressed, together with the teams now daily crossing, will, make the emigration of this season probably fifteen hur idred teams, or over; and the teams will average about three persons, including men, women and animals fast ap preaching to great scarcity of food, i shall reach its de stination. It is confidently affirmed that once been through. It is apprehended that the distress of 1850 will be roothing in comparison with this year's calamity; and that neither United States Government aid nor Californ'ta essistance will prove adequate to prevent untold miscary and death on the route. Time only can

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned sine die on Saturday last. The Coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers had a majority of members in both branches. The Boston Atlas recapitulates some of its acts, as follows:

"The most important bills which have been passed are, the act regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, the act relating to the death penalty, the act in relation to taxation in the city of Boston, and the act to call a convention of delegates to amend the constitution of votes of the people before it takes effect; and as there is no sort of reason for a convention to amend or revise the constitution, the Legislature having full power in the matter, we do not believe the people will consent to have the convention held. This last measure is the only important party measure carried by the Coalition. The re-port and bill for the removal of the seat of government port and bill for the removal of the seat of government from Boston died in inglorious silence. The committee reported, the report was laid on the table, and was never after called up. The attempt to repeal the plurality law for the election of Presidential electors was killed in the House as a piece of mere party legislation. This was the most important act which the Coalition could have passed. It was, however, knocked down lifeless in the House, after having passed the Senate. The bill for the better security of personal liberty,' which was in fact a bill to thwart, if not wholly to nullify, the fugitive slave law, was, after a hard fight, refused an engrossment, and was lost. The Coalition appeared to feel the defeat of this bill more keenly than any other. It had been voted for by most of the Democrats in the Senate, including Mr. Hazewell, editor of the Boston Times, and Mr. Knowlton, of the Worcester Palladium, who, by the way, is a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and by all the Free-Soilers. The same relative show of party strength appeared in the House; and yet, on a final vote, the bill was lost.
"The bill to district cities into single districts for the

"The bill to district cities into single districts for the elections of Representatives was another favorite measure of the Coalition. It passed the Senate, but the House without debate laid it upon the table, from which it had no resurrection. A bill more clearly in violation of the constitution probably never was introduced into a deliberative body, yet it passed the Senate. The House, however, gave to it a quiet grave.

"These, we believe, were the principal general questions which occupied the attention of the Legislature during the one hundred and thirty-nine days."

Mr. HOWARD said: Mr. Chairman, when a measure

or direct taxation, by what provision in the Constitution do we derive the power to lay taxes by which to raise money for the purchase of public domain to divide among those who may not happen to be the owners of farms? There is no sound distinction between giving money by direct appropriation from the Treasury, and land in the purchase of which that money has been invested. It is no more the property of the nation in one case than in the other, nor less an appropriation. What right have we to tax the property and industry of all classes of society to or gave such fearful power to the unscrupulous political corruption at Rome. Nothin added such bitterness to their coefficts for administration or gave such fearful power to the unscrupulous political corruption at Rome. tax the property and industry of an classes of society to a give such lateral power to the distributing land and corn to the possessors of the soil? Show us the constitutional warrant for the exercise of this extraordinary power to industry in the great body of the people, and converted them into dulge in that which far exceeds the wildest dream of the ready tools of ambitious and designing men, who alt dulge in that which far exceeds the wildest dream of the ready tools of amortious and usinging men, who are French socialism. The socialist never demanded that the Government should furnisk him a farm. He was content if it provided him with employment and food; and the proconsul, at the head of his army, plundered provinces that he might feast and entertain the indolent and licen-

the Federal Congress, which the Legislatures have for a time regarded as binding, have been pronounced unconstitutional and void by the supreme judicature of the land. At most such an argument is only persuasive, because on such questions we are not concluded by the action of our predecessors. We have the same right of judgment.

Those who contend that Congress has a right to collect was greatly increased when it was extended to the provinces, and at length came to be imitated by all wealthy Government. On the contrary, it must be apparent that free the right of Congress to collect money by taxation is limit. the right of Congress to collect money by taxation is limited to the exercise of some of the powers expressly delegated by the Constitution. Among these powers is not found that of providing a farm for every man who is not the owner of land, as contemplated by this bill. It will be quite as difficult to find any power in the Constitution to give away the public property which has been purchased with money derived from taxation. If not opposed to the letter of the Constitution, it is in manifest opposition to its spirit, and therefore illegal. The declaration that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make the content of the population will constitute a large party, demanding that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make the content of the population of the Old World—landless, and seeking a home in this country. In the course of five years they are generally added to the mass of our voters. They will desire gratuitous donations of lands, as well as that portion of our native population this population will constitute a large party, demanding that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make

devocacy of this comparatively moderate measure drove deducate that he might feast and entertain the indolent and licender Rollin and his associates into exile.

It is said that the constitutional right to give away the public lands must exist because it has frequently been exercised. That is no very cogent argument with me, because I know that many statutes, both of the States and of honors who had not the means to reach them through the money and then distribute it out as donations to portions candidates for piblic favor. A people that will receive of our citizens, set no limit to the powers of the Federal largesses from Government will not long preserve its Is not the United States so situated as to be liable to

SPEECH OF MR. V. E. HOWARD,
OF TEXAS,

AGAINST THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period therein specified, being under consideration in the Committee of the Whole—

value of this property as an investment, if you give away all your own lands adjoining and around these purchasers and settlers. They cannot sell while you donate; may within his reach. This is the great and permanent national ing, if you can, for a long series of years, mainta system of vacant public domain, by which any citizenty and a war on property in every aspect.

Why should we thus recklessly destroy the revenue arising from the public domain? We need it, sir, for national purposes of urgent necessity, and the abandonment of all revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased the revenue from this source will only result in increased to any considerable extent; for you cannot, the destroy the actual settler at a rate so moderate as to be within his reach. This is the great and permanent national ing, if you can, for a long series of years, mainta of the actual settler at a rate so moderate as to be within his reach. This is the actual settler at a rate so moderate as to be within his reach. This is the actual for speculation by capitalists; but will remain open to the actual settler at a rate so moderate as to be always within his reach. This is the great interest of the settler. You have achieved a great and permanent national blessing, if you can, for a long series of years, maintain this system of vacant public domain, by which any citizen can purchase eighty acres of uncultivated land for \$100, or forty acres for \$50, which is the smallest quantity offered by law. The great achievement is to continue that state of things, and not let the land pass into the hands of a few, as it will do if you give it away, or reduce the price to any considerable extent; for you cannot, in this age, lock up real property from commerce, or prohibit alienation beyond a very short period, by those to whom you donate it. I do not think that any system can be devised so well calculated as the present to keep the public domain out of the grasp of speculators, and within the easy acquisition of the actual cultivators of the soil. As long as the present system can preserve land for sale by this flovernment at present prices, we shall have an independent

dent and hardy race of yeomen, who will ensure stability to the Government, and liberty to all its citizens. They will at all times have a competency, if not opulence, within their reach; at once the producers of boundless national wealth, and the bulwark of the State in peace and war. It is a great mistake to suppose that you will materially better the condition of the man in the old States, or at Atlantic cities, by fiving him one hundred and stay eres of land in the far West. The difficulty with him is not that of procuring the land, but to builgrate himself and family to the country where it is, and to obtain the means of cultivating it. Without this the grant is useless to the poor man. The gift, to make it efficient, should be followed up by a further donation to enable the beneficiary to stock and cultivate it.

It would be a far greater boon to all our citizens, of

It would be a far greater boon to all our citizens, of native and foreign origin, to furnish them for a few dollars a rapid means of reaching the land States in the Great West; and this, in my opinion, may be accomplished by exercising the legitimate powers of the Government, and without drawing man the Transment of distributions. ed by exercising the legitimate powers of the Government, and without drawing upon the Treasury, or diminishing the value of the public domain as a source of revenue. And the truth should not be forgotten, that the man who is upon the public lands, and does not procure means to purchase, will never have industry and thrift sufficient to keep his farm, if you give it to him.

Once in a new country, his labor readily commands a rate of compensation which will in a short time enable him to become a landholder. I have observed with aston-

year of his emigration, without being able to speak the English language, he contrives to save enough from his and a moderate-sized well-cultivated neld, and about the house a few head of stock. In half a dozen years he has purchased some adjoining tract of land, enlarged his buildings and his fields, has numerous herds upon the prairies, and is a man of substantial wealth. He is a useful member of society. If he brought with him ideas of socialism, which is often the case, he has by this time of socialism, which is often the case, he has by this time. abandoned them as unfit for a new country, where wealth is within the reach of any man who is not ashamed of honest toil. Indeed, your German is a true practical philosopher. His sentimentality never stands in the way of his thrift. As soon as he has obtained and stocked his farm, he begins to lay by some cash for the purchase of a few negroes. I welcome the German emigrant. He is industrious, frugal, intelligent, conservative, and attached to republican government. The German does not require or need this gratuity from Government. He is naturally a pioneer, and relies with confidence and success upon his own industry and perseverance. There are very few foreigners of other nations who could be made agricul-

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a producing population. That truly great man, Mr. Calhoun, urged that the Government should make liberal grants in aid of these objects, whenever it would advance its interests as a proprietor by such a course of legislation.

If the homestead bill were so amended as to donate only

be producers of something to export, to increase the commerce of the country; and as those consume most wh have the greatest means of consumption, they augment, in the same ratio, the importations and revenue of the country. It is the export which produces the impor-

give them my vote, with some amendments which will secure their construction within a reasonable time, or a